



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1.

THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

Commences to-day its seventy-third volume, and in beginning the labors of the New Year, presents its readers with the compliments of the season, and wishes them health, happiness and prosperity. May "all their ways be pleasantness and all their paths be peace."

THE NEW YEAR.

The holidays are over, the old year gone, the volume closed, and "placed upon the shelf," along with the other annals of time, for future reference and comment, and, to-day, we enter upon a NEW YEAR, cherishing anticipations of a brighter future, despite the disappointments of the past. We prefer to offer a word of encouragement; asking our people to take hope, and with the spirit and courage that have characterized them heretofore, try to surmount the difficulties in their way, rise superior to the emergency, and vindicate the name and fame of Virginia. Patience and perseverance will accomplish much, and "things are not always what they seem to be;" therefore, let us press forward, and have confidence that the sun-light of prosperity will yet shine upon us if we but keep up a stout heart and use diligently the means placed at our command by a beneficent Providence. Speaking of general matters, some may think that we, in this section, are yet to suffer injury politically, but a strict compliance with the laws and the pursuit of a straight forward, manly course, such as always obtained in "the better days of the Republic," and was the rule of action of our forefathers, can thwart all designs for that purpose, and promote our material interest, if it does not better our political condition.

Whoever would himself be prosperous: whoever would advance the interest of the community in which he lives; whoever would promote the general welfare of the people of the Commonwealth, let him, this day, turn over "a new leaf," abandon despondency and vain regrets, and go to work, with a full assurance that in that alone will he find a recompense. Let those who are able assist those less fortunate than themselves; let there be a unity of sentiment among our people, who are bound together by ties the most enduring; let there be no clashing of interests, but a desire to help one another; a disposition manifested to foster and encourage in our own midst those sources of industry and wealth that have built up and enriched other portions of the country so far inferior to our own in point of natural advantages, and soon the sorrow that has been experienced will be more than compensated by the joy which will be felt at the growth, prosperity and plenty that will surely follow. Indolence and dissipation are, now, under the circumstances, less excusable than ever, and are becoming more and more intolerable; while the man who expects to succeed in his profession or business, must be sober, industrious, attentive and intelligent.

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, during the year 1871, enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity than has been experienced in any year since the war, and the improvement has been of a character well calculated to inspire fresh hope for the future of the city. There has been a steady increase in population, while business, stagnated for several years on account of the devastated condition of the back country, has revived, and has grown and increased more rapidly than anticipated. Indeed, much of the former trade, diverted from this market on account of other channels of communication, has, by means of increased facilities for transportation and superior inducements, been, again centered here; while the commendable spirit manifested on the part of the people to foster and build up the cities and towns within the borders of their own State, must eventuate in reciprocal good. The position assumed by Alexandria and the character of her people, have won for her an enviable stand, while for firmness, endurance and devotion to principle they are the peers of any in the State and challenge the admiration of all. Morally, socially, and commercially, few places possess greater advantages; and, surrounded by a country, productive and susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, destined at no distant day to be thickly settled and become one of the richest portions of the State, it is not reasonable to predict a bright future for Alexandria?

OUR MERCHANTS.

Alexandria has always had a class of business men of whom any city might justly be proud, and her merchants of to-day are no whit behind their predecessors in all the essential qualities which fit them to successfully prosecute a business requiring integrity, energy and talents of an order that at once entitle the possessor to position and influence in the community. Laboring under all the disadvantages to which the merchants of the South have been subjected since the war, they have exhibited a spirit and determination that, more than anything else, prove their claim to a liberal support and entitle them to the approbation of this community. A more generous, high-toned, honorable class of men cannot be found than the merchants of Alexandria, as all will testify who have come in contact with them.

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

In every community there will always be found some persons who have a leaning towards complaining and fault-finding—who do not look upon the bright side of the picture, and are apparently somewhat gratified when their gloomy forebodings are realized as to individuals or the public; as if they do not like to see their neighbors prosper. There are some men, also, in all communities, the first

though probably least interested, to raise a "hue and cry" when any contemplated improvement is to be made, any new plan put in practice, or enterprise undertaken. Unconsciously to themselves, by their talk, they do much harm, and really are an impediment to the progress of any place. If instead of complaining and fault-finding they would turn their attention to some suitable employment or occupation for themselves, and pursue it with half the diligence and energy that they manifest in matters that concern them but little, or if at all, for their own good, what useful citizens they would make, and how much they could benefit the community in which they reside!

REPUDIATION.

While it is emphatically denied, and the denial made in all good faith, by those of the majority in the Legislature, that repudiation is at all contemplated, it may not be amiss to note the impressions made upon others by the recent action had upon the Funding bill, especially when they come from friendly sources and express the opinions of those whose esteem is worth having. In an article upon the Debt question in the New York Express of the 29th of last month, the editor says:—

"The only reasons given for this extraordinary act are that the Legislature dare not impose a higher rate of tax than 50 cents on the \$100—which is the present tax—and that it would take double this amount to pay the interest and support the government. We never dreamed until now that the Old Dominion, so long the mother of American States and statesmen, so long respected at home and abroad, would resort to an act like this, or that any possible body could be elected within her borders who would thus deliberately discredit their own Commonwealth. The act done is not only one of practical repudiation, but an open refusal to pay the debt of the State, even to the extent of the money now in the Treasury, collected from the people to pay taxes, and applicable to the payment of accrued interest upon the debt."

After quoting the remarks of Messrs. Daniel and Dooley, of the House of Delegates, he concludes as follows:—

"The dishonor which the dishonest carpet-baggers have put upon North and South Carolina, and other States, Virginia might impose by her own act upon herself, and at once become, in public estimation, as bad as the worst. Those who have helped her in her improvements, and would gladly help her more; those who are providing capital for works of great value to the Commonwealth, and those who have hoped that the day was not far distant when the Old Dominion would be restored to her former glory and power—are indeed most sorely grieved and wronged by this recent act of repudiation. When Virginians thus openly repudiate their debt, their honor, and their word—who, indeed, can we trust?"

We do not believe that Virginia will do either, or fail ultimately to redeem her credit.

THE LEGISLATURE.

After a ten day's recess, which most of the members availed themselves of to visit their homes, to spend the Christmas holidays, and enjoy the comforts and happiness only afforded at home, re-assembles to-morrow, when it is hoped that the renewed energies of all will be directed to the advancement of the material interests of the State. That differences of opinion should exist as to the best method of attaining this much to be desired end, is natural, and therefore the greater need for calm and deliberate action, the prevalence of wise counsel, and the absence of ill feeling or prejudice. No measure should receive the sanction of the General Assembly, merely because it may be considered for the time being, "popular," or to obviate a difficulty, without reference to its future effects; and above all things let the honor and credit of the old Commonwealth be preserved. Amid the fraud and corruption so prevalent now-a-days, let not the breath of suspicion attach to her name, and though the ordeal through which Virginia may have to pass be trying in the extreme, yet better that, than that her broad shield, which has always and under all circumstances shone with such lustre, should be tarnished or for a moment blurred. Hoping for the best and trusting to the wisdom and sound judgment of those whom the people have chosen as their representatives, we await the "turn of events" in the confident expectation that nothing will be done unworthy of Virginia.

It is stated that advices received at Washington from Columbia, S. C., indicate that the efforts of Messrs. Stanbery and Johnson to secure an appeal from the United States Circuit Court at Columbia, S. C., to the United States Supreme Court, in the Ku-Klux cases, have failed, thereby preventing a hearing and decision in the latter court on the constitutionality of the military enforcement act. It appears that the court were unanimous in overruling a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment in those cases were the counsel for the defence made the point that their clients were charged with crimes committed before Congress passed the act under which they were tried and convicted.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"The report of one of the most reliable of the water transportation companies doing business between the District of Columbia and New York, shows that the exportation of flour from the District has fallen off considerably. The trade in sumac, which had come to be an article of freight, paying well, is also largely diminished, the ready sale of Maryland and Virginia sumac being much curtailed by the careless manner in which it is prepared for market."

A political movement has been organized in Hamilton county, Ohio, composed of Republicans and Democrats, the platform of which is similar to that of several other proposed platforms: tariff for revenue; the constitution as amended; specie currency; opposition to the caucus system and the "spoils" system; opposition to secret political societies; confining the general government to the limits prescribed in the constitution, &c.

It is said that the last official act of Valdesa in Cuba, was to issue a decree that out of the thirty-five thousand Chinese inhabitants of Cuba, ten or fifteen thousand shall immediately enroll themselves and labor for the Government at \$4 per month. He also decrees that all Chinese now working under the contract system shall be reintegrated on the expiration of their terms, or be sent to jail!

The President has designated the members of the late Civil Service Commission as the "Advisory Board" to supervise and regulate all appointments for office under the new rules, and they are to meet at the Interior Department on the 3d instant to begin their duties. The President will also appoint three men to each Department to personally conduct the examinations.

Official dispatches from Madrid confirm the announcement that the Spanish Government has recalled Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister to the United States, and appointed Admiral Pole his successor. The change is regarded as foreshadowing a new policy by the Madrid Government on the Cuban question.

A New York paper, says:—"We regret to learn that in some of our mercantile circles the corrupt European system of paying a commission to parties who introduce customers to merchants has been adopted by some of the prominent retail dry goods stores in New York."

We are sorry to see that at Niagara and a few other places, some extortionate tricks have been played off upon the Grand Duke Alexis—which he had to bear—pay his money—and quit! He is to-day at Chicago. Gen. Sheridan is with him.

One of the editors of the Washington Chronicle has sued the Washington Republican for slander in charging him with being concerned with the Governor and Treasurer of South Carolina in fraudulent proceedings in that State.

The Government will sell one million dollars of gold in New York on the second and fourth Thursdays of this month, and purchase one million bonds on the first and third Thursdays.

The annual celebration by what is called the "Mystic Crew of Comus," was held on the 30th ult., in Mobile, with unusual demonstrations. It was a splendid affair.

An earnest movement will be made immediately on the assembling of Congress for the passage of an international copyright law.

In San Francisco, Cal., a petition has been extensively signed asking Congress to issue coins of the value of two dimes.

A fire at Monroe, Louisiana, on the 30th ult., destroyed sixty buildings. Loss—upwards of \$500,000.

Ex-Gov. Wise's book, we hear, meets with a considerable sale, at the North as well as at the South.

Leonard Scott & Co., have republished the December number of Blackwood's Magazine. Contents:—The Maid of Sker; Castle of St. Angelo; the two Mrs. Scudamores; Cornelius O'Dowd's papers; Unreliability of Childhood and Age; Gerty's Necktie; French home life; Illustration; the House of Lords.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The question of increasing the circulation of the notes of the Bank of France was discussed during the entire session of the French National Assembly on Saturday. Allusion was made to the threats of the Germans, and the harsh language used by Bismarck, which brought some violent comment from several of the Deputies. M. Thiers advised silence.

A telegram from St. Petersburg tells how profoundly satisfied the people of Russia are with the cordial reception their young Prince has had in the United States. They think that this noble hospitality "is not only a pledge of enduring amity between the two nations, but a contribution to the general peace and progress of humanity."

Victor Hugo has accepted the nomination from Paris to one of the vacant seats in the Assembly, and announces his principles to be, abolition of capital punishment, raising the siege of Paris, non-restoration of monarchy, a proclamation of general amnesty, the dissolution of the present Assembly, and the removal of the Government to Paris.

The Mexican revolutionists under General Quiroga entered Mier on Saturday last, the Government troops falling back to Camargo without having made resistance. This success gives Quiroga a port of entry on the frontier to obtain supplies.

More fighting is reported from Cuba between "the Spanish troops and the rebels." Thirty of the Cubans are reported to have been killed. They appear to take a great deal of killing at the hands of the Spaniards, and yet maintain their vitality.

RASH SUICIDE.—[From the Louisville Ledger.] From a gentleman who arrived in this city last night from Gosport, Ind., we learn the particulars of a most distressing case of suicide that occurred near that town last Saturday night. A young and estimable gentleman named Davis, who had been married but a short time, and whose marital relations had been of the most delightful character, received an invitation to attend a country spelling match or school that was to come off Saturday night, a few miles distant from his residence. He informed his wife of the invitation, announcing to her that he would attend, inasmuch as he had many personal friends whom he would meet there.

It seems that the wife was greatly excited at this announcement; and it has since transpired that this excitement was the result of a foolish fit of jealousy, she imagining he only desired to attend the school that he might first with some of his former young lady acquaintances. She told him that if he went she would follow him, and he would find her a corpse when he returned. Mr. D. treated her threat as a bit of badinage, not giving it a second thought. This was in consequence of the pleasant life they had so far lived together, their happiness never having been marred by an unkind word, or, as far as he knew, even thought. He therefore mounted his horse and rode to the school-house.

He returned about ten o'clock at night, when, upon entering his residence, he was horrified to find his wife lying in a pool of blood upon the floor, a part of her skull blown off. She had too fearfully executed her threat. The wound was inflicted with a revolver, which, from the powder marks upon her face, must have been held close to her forehead. The lady was the daughter of John R. Dunn, Esq., of Gosport, and an intelligent, handsome woman. Her rash act has almost driven her husband to insanity. They had been married but five weeks, and were apparently greatly attached to each other. The sad affair has created profound sorrow throughout the entire neighborhood in which the unfortunate family lived.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The attention of the Superintendent of Police is called to the condition of the crossings at the intersection of Washington and Gibson streets, which were rendered yesterday, by the rainy weather, of the past few days, very disagreeable to those residing in that neighborhood in going to and from church.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and lady of the Times."

It having been ascertained that the recent depredations in Texas were committed by Kickapoo Indians belonging to Mexico, a force of Texans have obtained permission from the Commandant of the Mexican revolutionary troops at Laredo, to cross the frontier in pursuit of the marauders, who are encamped near the border with the plunder taken from Texas.

A dispatch from Washington, says that Judge Lochrane, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, had a conference with President Grant, and he informed him that Governor Oglethorpe, would retire from the office, and that Smith (the Governor elect) would be permitted to take his seat without opposition.

The Tammany Board of Aldermen of New York refuse to give place to the Reform Board which was elected in November, contending that they hold over until 1872. The dispute has come into Court, and Judge Brady has granted an injunction restraining the old Board from organizing and the Mayor from recognizing them.

Two great disasters at sea are reported by the Atlantic cable. The Russian steamship Kuma foundered in the Caspian sea and all the passengers, officers and crew were drowned, as mentioned in Saturday's Gazette, and the ship Edward went down off Falmouth, not a life being saved.

The Miners' Journal, speaking of the decline in coal, says:—"Though the exhibit is not encouraging, there is no probability of further suspension in any region, the men having made up their minds to make the best of the situation."

A party of armed and disguised men cut the Rutte Creek levee near Marysville, California. Five hundred feet of it have been washed away and Marysville is threatened with floods.

S. W. H. Ward, the well known shirt and collar manufacturer, died yesterday in New York.

One of the Siamese twins, it is said, is lying dangerously ill.

TORPEDO EXPLODES.—Quite a painful and rather singular accident occurred Wednesday afternoon to a four-year-old boy, son of Mr. Patrick Martin, employed at the gas-works.

An elder brother of the boy, in passing up Walter street, picked up what he supposed to be a marble, painted blue. He put it in his pocket, and on reaching home gave it to his little brother to play with. The latter, child-like, put it in his mouth and bit it, when a loud explosion ensued. Mrs. Martin, hearing what she supposed to be the report of a pistol or gun, rushed into the room, finding the child stretched upon the floor, where he had been thrown by the force of the explosion, blood streaming from his mouth.

Dr. Seane was called in, and found the child to be quite seriously injured, the inner surface of the right cheek being blown away, and the lip and mouth shockingly lacerated. It was thought at first that one of the jaw-bones was broken, but this was discovered not to be the case, the child escaping with the mangle above mentioned. The supposed marble proved to have been what is known as a "Union torpedo," a new and very dangerous invention, designed for use on holidays. Fourth of July, and other noisy occasions. Their explosive power is very considerable, and it is a wonder the little Martin boy was not killed.—*Chillicothe (Ohio) Register.*

FAIRFAX COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Fairfax Court House, says:—"The temperance cause in this place is reviving; some twenty new members having joined the Providence Lodge of I. O. O. G. F. in the last few weeks."

The religious revival which has been going on in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has come to a close. Between thirty and forty persons professed conversion during its progress.

James Ferguson, a very popular colored man, who keeps a public eating house for white people, in this place, fell through a hay mow a few days ago, and broke his arm.

The District of Columbia having voted \$600,000 towards the building of the Piedmont and Potomac railroad, our people are hopeful that it will be built, but what route it will take through this county is a very important question with the people hereabout. The bed of the Independent or Manassas cut-off, which was built about fifteen years ago, runs through this place, and the work is said to be worth \$400,000, which we all hope will be an inducement for whatever company builds the road to take this route. It would then run through the best, most thickly settled portion of the county.

AN EXTENSIVE COUNTY.—The county of Augusta, in Virginia, once embraced the States of Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan. When Virginia was named after Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn and Harry VIII.—he of the many wives—it was the proud boast of her then few inhabitants that her territorial limits extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and up and down to each pole.

When battling for American Independence with a handful of hungry, ill-clad and worse armed patriots against the disciplined legions of the British King, it was, in case of being overpowered, to the mountains of Augusta that George Washington proposed to retreat to make a last stand for "liberty and the rights of man." Virginia, though she gave away an Empire and was despoiled of half her territory by iniquitous legislation, has no reason to be cast down—nor is she. "There is life in the old land yet."—*Rich. Whig.*

RE-FUNDING.—A short time since, the committee having the matter in charge, returned to the City Treasury a large balance of the appropriation made by the City Council for the entertainment of the Knights Templar celebration in this city. On Saturday, Robert R. Kirkland, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the accommodation of the Commercial Convention, sent to each of the subscribers to the fund a check for forty per cent of the amount of their subscriptions. Such instances are so rare that they are worthy of mention, and show that the gentlemen in charge of the finances acted with commendable discretion.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

SALE OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONVILLE RAILROAD.—This road was sold in New York on last Thursday at public auction and purchased by a party of the bondholders for ten thousand dollars. Seventeen and a half miles of this road is already ironed and seven or eight miles more ready for the iron; the road is also graded within eight or ten miles of Orange Court House. The distance from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House, (which is the terminus of this road,) is thirty-eight miles.

We have every reason to believe that a speedy completion of this road is contemplated by the purchasers.—*Virginia Star.*

STEAM ON CANALS.—The Norfolk Virginian copies our paragraph about a new device for towing boats on the canal by steam, and adds: "It is a fact, apparently little known, that the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal has never had any other motive power than steam, and this applied without damage to the banks. The reason is obvious to any one who has ever inspected its great work. Where the tow path is an ordinary canal there is a dense growth of aquatic plants, and these answer as a sufficient protection against the 'wash' of screw or paddle wheels."—*Richmond Whig.*

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) Whig writes from Lewis Tunnel, Allegany county, an account of the premature explosion of a blast of "Duffell blasting powder," or nitro-glycerine, on the 28th ult., by which two men at work were killed.

The Leesburg Washingtonian says:—"We have no official report of the Aldie Railroad meeting. We learn there was a large attendance, and much enthusiasm in favor of the improvement."

The breach of promise case of Wade against Vickers, in Loudoun, was amicably settled on Wednesday, by the marriage of the parties concerned.

On Saturday the condition of Bishop McGill was such as to almost preclude any hope of his ever recovering from his present illness.

SQUANDERING A FORTUNE.—Henry Battle, who was arrested on Thursday night for passing a forged check for \$25 on Robert Kessler, a hatter at 208 Seventh avenue, was fully committed yesterday by Justice Cox. The career of Battle, who is twenty-three years of age, is almost unparalleled one. When but ten years old, his father, a prominent and wealthy merchant, died, leaving Henry, who was his only child, heir to an estate valued at \$250,000. His father appointed a brother executor of the estate. Henry came in possession of his property when of age, and shortly after made the acquaintance of a daughter of Col. Clinton, of Mississippi, to whom, after a short acquaintance, he was married. He engaged an elegant suite of rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for himself and bride, securing the services of a French maid for his wife. The first five months of his marriage, he purchased from Bishop and Rein, jewelers, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, \$22,000 worth of diamonds, which he presented to his wife. He also purchased fast horses and fine equipages, and with his beautiful young wife at his side, with his liveried coachmen and outriders, no turnout on the avenue excelled that of young Battle.

It is estimated that the first year of his married life he expended on himself and wife not less than \$65,000. On the memorable Black Friday he lost in gold speculation \$75,000. He was so anxious to make good his losses he continued his speculations in gold, stocks, and bonds until the last vestige of his inheritance had disappeared. He then disposed of his horses and carriages. They were followed by the diamonds which he had purchased for his wife. These he sold to Bishop & Rein from whom he purchased them for about one-fourth the price which he had paid. The proceeds of the sales were lost in stock speculation, within three days. These reverses he kept from his wife until the unfortunate ventures and their suppression from his wife had nearly driven him mad. He made two attempts to commit suicide, and became perfectly reckless. About four months ago he forged a check for a large amount, signing the name of his uncle, and passing the check on Vernon Brothers & Co., 65 and 67 Duane street.

The matter was amicably arranged by the intervention of the uncle and Battle escaped prosecution. He next, with his wife, went to board at the Gilsey House, becoming largely indebted to Brod & Gardner, the proprietors, for board, he paid them with a forged check. Before the last named forgery was discovered he was arrested for forgery on Kessler. His wife, who up to last night had remained in happy ignorance of her husband's conduct, became frantic with grief when the news was communicated to her. The friends of the family are using every possible endeavor to settle Battle's difficulties and hush the matter up. His wife's wardrobe, which was worth from \$3,000 to \$4,000, it was expected would be found in her trunks. The trunks were nearly empty, and in her husband's pockets were found a large number of pawn tickets.—*New York Sun.*

ENGLISH EMIGRANTS TO VIRGINIA.—Several months since Prof. Chas. Lempriere, formerly of Oxford University, England, addressed a letter to Col. John B. Baldwin of this State, making a number of inquiries about Virginia, making their quality, price, etc., and stating that he had formed a company of Englishmen of education, character and means, who proposed to purchase and settle 10,000 acres of land in Virginia. The letter was referred by Col. Baldwin to Gen. Richardson, Commissioner of Immigration, for answer. The commissioner replied very fully and explicitly to the inquiries contained in the letter of Prof. Lempriere, and recommended that, instead of sending a deputation after Christmas as proposed, to examine and purchase land, the visit be deferred till March, the commencement of the vernal season with us, which would afford ample opportunity to return home and bring the company in April. To Gen. R.'s letter Prof. L. replies, December 6th, thanking him for the information contained, which he states he has caused to be extensively published, and was daily in receipt of letters from Englishmen anxious to make Virginia their future home.—*Richmond Whig.*

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The regular programme at the President's House was carried out to-day, all the departments closed, and "receptions" given generally.

Seth Johnson, the defaulting interest teller of the United States Treasury, has at length found bail in the sum of \$10,000, and is at large. His trial will come off very shortly.

The killing of policeman Doyle by Mrs. Shea, on Friday afternoon, has created considerable excitement among certain classes of the community.

TO KEEP SAUSAGE FRESH.—When the meat is first prepared and seasoned, it will not be necessary to stuff it in anything, but just make it up in cake of convenient size, then fry it, but not very hard or brown, in pure lard, and pack it closely in jars or tin cans, and fill the interspaces with hot gravy, and it will remain as fresh and sweet as when first cooked for any length of time desired. When needed for use it can be warmed or refried, in the same lard or gravy at pleasure.

COAL! COAL! COAL! Cargo of Red and White Ash Coal expected daily, to arrive per schooner A. H. Leaning, JOHN LEATHERLAND, 26 King street.

NOTICE.—The German Co-Operative Building Association will sell on WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 3d, 1872, the balance of their HOUSES on Columbus street, also TWENTY LOANS, (\$4,000) to the highest bidder. Jan 1-2, J. SCHNEIDER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the FAIRFAX INDEPENDENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Custom House in Alexandria, on MONDAY, January 8, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m. Jan 1-1w

500 LBS. OF CHOCOLATE DROPS just received and for sale by the CHINESE TEA COMPANY, No. 11 N. Royal street.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FINE LIQUORS R. M. LAWSON, Jan 1

THE GOLDEN INGOT! 100 LBS OF SUGAR ALMONDS just received and for sale by the CHINESE TEA COMPANY, No. 11 North Royal street.

1000 POUNDS OLD DOMINION CIGARETTES just received by G. WM. RAMSAY, S. E. cor. King and St. Asaph sts.

CHOICE COUNTRY BACON—Hams, Sides and Shoulders, in store and for sale by SHIN & CO., 13 Union street.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Geo. H. Williams, on Thursday, December 21st, Mr. SAMPSON BEACH and ANN R. PETTIT, both of Fairfax county.

By Rev. Geo. H. Williams, on Thursday, December 21st, Mr. JNO. D. DAVIS, of Fairfax county, to Miss SUSAN REID, of Prince William county.

Dec. 26, at the M. E. Church South, Fairfax C. H., by Rev. W. G. Hammond, Mr. F. P. TRIPLETT and Miss MARY ELLEN CROSS, daughter of John D. Cross, esq., all of Fairfax county.

Dec. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. G. Hammond, Mr. JNO. ROBERT BEACH and Miss LAURA V. TRICE, daughter of Mr. R. P. Trice, all of Fairfax county.

Dec. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. G. Hammond, Mr. ELISHA H. THOMPSON and Miss MARY V. HUNT, daughter of Dr. Hunt, all of Fairfax county.

Death of Dr. Hore, of Stafford County.

I am deeply pained to inform the numerous readers of the Gazette of the death of Doctor WALTER HORE, of Stafford county, Va. He fell dead at his residence on last Thursday night, about eight o'clock, of a heart attack. Dr. Hore was in attendance, and used all their energy in endeavoring to bring about a reaction, but their efforts were unavailing. Dr. Hore was a man of great skill and learning in his profession; was personally generous and of great influence, and in the relations of life possessed a strong hold upon the affections of his people. Especially can the writer of this sympathize with his afflicted family in their distressing bereavement; in view of the peculiar services rendered by the deceased in 1864, when a terrible scourge had laid low a large number of suffering, and no one of his long list of surviving friends and acquaintances can wish more profoundly than I, that he who is peculiarly the God of the widow and orphan will bless this distressed family with all things needful for time and eternity.

Brentsville, Dec. 30, 1871.
Died, at Cobham, Albemarle county, Va., on Friday, the 22d of December, after a long and painful illness, Rev. D. H. BOYDEN, late pastor of the Episcopal Church at Fairfax C. H., in the 24th year of his age.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

ALEXANDRIA, January 1, 1872.
To the citizens of Alexandria: I will say that my experience in the Mayoralty has demonstrated that a very onerous tax has been almost daily imposed upon our people, by having to support certain "citizens of the U. S." who are sitting out prey upon our community and disturb the public peace. Desiring to check the evil, and, if possible, lessen the expense of keeping certain "citizens of the U. S." at the cost of our people, cobbling was resorted to—the "citizens of the U. S." were arrested, and a new system of being cobbled was introduced. In several instances, certain "citizens of the U. S." have voluntarily asked to be cobbled, as was the case last week. Two "citizens of the U. S." were cobbled last week (both citizens of Alexandria). I presume the "stranger" part was paid for a distant market. In the case of the "Phil" of Liberty, which I was tried and acquitted by the Corporation Court, I did not ask the boy to take his choice; I thought I was doing him a favor, as the complaints against him were almost none. Since that time, however, I have seen instance, let the prisoners take their choice. About two weeks ago, three "citizens of the U. S." who had lodged in the station house, arranged to steal something, so that they could have comfortable, warm quarters for the winter at the expense of our people. Each stole a pair of boots, and were arrested, and I will say the officer that he had been waiting to be arrested. Those three "citizens of the U. S." had their quarters warmed, instead of having warm quarters. They did not have their choice, and were ordered to leave the city. One visitor to our city, after receiving the clobbering at own request, remarked, "if you call that Virginia hospitality, I want no more of it," and left the city in disgust. The "learned counsel" has certainly made a mistake in the "Botany Bay" portion of his summary matter. I am aware of the fact that were not resorted to, to rid the city of certain "citizens of the U. S." Alexandria would soon become a "Botany Bay." I believe with "Citizens" that "every citizen has an interest in the subject," and it is the "interests" of our citizens that I am endeavoring to protect. I am aware of the fact that I am endeavoring to protect the subject of "clobbering." If it would damage my case, I must submit. It is a plain, unvarnished statement of facts. What I have done has been for the good of the community. I have no malice to gratify.
January 1. HUGH LATHAM.

ALEXANDRIA, January 1, 1872.

The copartnership between and known as the firm of LOVING & PIERCE, Commission Merchants of Alexandria, Va., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due to or from the late firm will be settled by our successors, whose name appears in their card below.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Alexandria, January 1st, 1872.
The undersigned having associated themselves as the successors of Loving & Pierce in the commission business of Alexandria, under the name and firm of PIERCE & LOVING, present their names to their friends and patrons of the late firm and to the people generally for their patronage, placing day of January 1st, 1872, as the date of a well regulated business house may claim. Having assumed the settlement of all claims against the old firm and the collection of their accounts, we invite a settlement with as little delay as practicable. R. C. PIERCE, PIERCE LOVING.

Alexandria, January 1, 1872.
HAVING transferred my interest in the house of Loving & Pierce to my son, who associates himself with my late partner, R. C. Pierce, in the commission business of Alexandria, I return my sincere thanks to those of my friends who have manifested their confidence towards our house, and respectfully ask that the same may be extended to our successors.